

## CHATS BY THE WAY

George W. Bunnell a stalwart Young Republican

## WHO HAS RISEN BY HARD WORK

Secretary Stein is Pleased to Know Why—How About Toll Roads? Maintaining a Nuisance.

The republican party always has given the young men who are hustlers plenty of encouragement. George Bunnell is a hustler and a republican. He cheered for the republican party when he was in short clothes, and has kept up his enthusiasm to the present hour. George was born in Grand Rapids in 1867, and has always been a resident of this city. He received his education in the schools of this city, but at an early age gave up his books for a business life. He always had a faculty for making his worth felt. As



GEORGE W. BUNNELL

an illustration, while yet a mere boy he went to work for the Grand Rapids Mill company, shoveling lumber. He worked there one year, and had reached the position of foreman.

For several years he was a member of Company I, Coast Guard, and received the military training which so well fitted him for the leadership of the campaign club which he organized in 1888.

This was the most successful marching club ever organized in the state. It consisted of 300 young workmen, well drilled and willing to march in every parade. The club was named the Chandler Zouaves, and Mr. Bunnell was chosen captain for two years. He had now reached an age when he could do more valuable service for the party, and was chosen chairman of the second ward republican committee, and was elected secretary of the county committee in 1892. He received a clerkship in the last legislature, and when Senator Stockbridge was organizing the campaign Mr. Bunnell was chosen secretary of the committee appointed to conduct that campaign. He is now deputy oil inspector, having been appointed by Governor Rich without having to file a single indorsement. Since 1888 Mr. Bunnell has attended, usually as a delegate, every county convention held in Michigan. His wide acquaintance among the young men in this part of the state has made him a valuable adviser to the party.

## Should Have Reported It.

"It is curious how good citizens and heavy taxpayers will see a dangerous place in a street and yet fail to report it," said Alderman Stearns, in a recent session of the city council. "Look at the statements of E. P. Sweet, A. G. Hodges, Dr. Barth and Dr. Peterson in regard to the condition of Fulton street at the time Dr. Fair was thrown from his cutter. They all state that they passed the place for days at a time and considered it very dangerous. Every one of them have telephones and could have notified the city marshal or somebody who would have looked after the street. To be sure we have street commissioners, but a bad hole in a street could exist in some streets for a week and not be seen by the commissioners."

## What Are They At?

What has become of the committee appointed to confer with the toll road companies regarding the purchase of the toll roads within the city limits. Four or five weeks ago they submitted a report showing what the various companies asked for their roads and giving what, in the opinion of the committee, would be a fair price for the roads. Since then nothing has been done. There has been no report showing whether the companies will accept the city's offer or not. There are few taxpayers in the city who do not wish to see toll roads within the city limits wiped out.

## City's Nuisance.

"The city has officers to go around and notify property owners to abate nuisances," said Assistant City Marshal

Burrill a few days ago. "But the city is maintaining one of the worst nuisances in the city. It is the dump ground on the island. That is the rottenest place I ever saw. It is in the very center of the city, and yet all sorts of garbage is dumped and burned there. I was down there today and the stench is enough to suffocate a person. I don't see how people living down that way stand it."

## COURT RECORDS.

### Circuit Court.

JAMES GROVE—Jacob Liebler vs. John McQueen, trespass on the case; findings filed and judgment entered.

JAMES ADAMS—William Jackson et al. vs. Septimus Southier et al.; pleadings and proofs.

### Superior Court.

JAMES BURLINGAME—No business of record.

### Police Court.

JAMES HAGGERTY—Daniel Kinney, violation of ordinance relative to larceny; paid \$1.00. Ed McCarty, assault and battery; adjourned to July 10. Charles Clark, larceny; adjourned to July 10. Charles McCool, non-support; adjourned to July 13. J. DeWitt, jumping on moving train; paid \$6.00. George Cook, assault and battery. Gerie Doney, assault and battery, acquitted. R. H. Hicks, indecent exposure; adjourned to July 13. A. Sturtevant, violation of ordinance relative to telegraph pole; paid \$6.00. Charles Berry, jumping on moving train; paid \$6.00.

### Will of Thomas Sowerby.

The will of Thomas Sowerby, late of Rockford, was filed for probate yesterday. He gave a part of his real estate to his son, Robert Sowerby. His son William gets \$1,000, to be paid by Robert within one year. To his son Thomas, Jr., he left a large farm, with the condition that he, too, pay William \$1,000; also that he pay \$500 to his daughter and three other sons in equal proportions. He gave the proceeds of a mortgage for \$2,728 to his children, to be divided share and share alike. His estate is valued at \$13,000.

### Court Notes.

Henry DeWitt was arrested for jumping on a moving train. He was fined \$5 and costs. Charles Berry also suffered a same fate. Superintendent Carr says he will try to break boys and men of the dangerous habit. One man has lost his life and another a foot within two weeks by this practice.

W. T. Cummings has begun suit by summons for \$25,000 damages against the D. L. & N. Railroad company. He acts as administrator of the estate of Dena Cummings. Dena Cummings was killed at the Paris avenue crossing of the D. L. & N. about one year and a half ago.

Maude Wordman was sentenced to the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian by Justice Brown yesterday. She was charged with truancy. It was the wish of her father that she be taken to Adrian.

The case of the City vs. G. Dykema for refusing to pay the fee of the seal of weights and measures was discontinued in the superior court yesterday on Mr. Dykema paying the costs.

An inventory of the estate of Henry F. Hastings was shown yesterday. It shows an estate worth \$25,438.53.

Dora Baraga was granted a divorce yesterday from Seth Baraga on the ground of extreme cruelty.

## FREEDOM'S BIRTH.

Some Historical Reflections From the Pen of Julian Hawthorne.

The successful establishment of the world's fair at Chicago, in the heart of the greatest of republics, is a fact which suggests many reflections, grave as well as bright. For there have been many republics, and not a few of them have rivaled the United States itself, if not in magnitude, at least in splendor and prosperity. And of all those great republics not one now remains. In the midst of their splendor they became corrupt and fell. We hope that our own free union is destined to persist and be the earthly salvation of mankind, either in itself or by its example. Certainly, if wealth, intelligence, industry and physical power and resources are factors in the creation of permanent prosperity, we have nothing to fear. And my purpose at present is not to warn or to doubt, but to glance back for a moment over the records of history and the contemporary situation, and sum up the story of the first dawnings of former and present institutions similar to our own.

The birthday of the first republic is marked by one of the most striking events of history. When the era of Israelitish bondage in Egypt came to an end, and the chosen people, laden with the spoil of their late oppressors, passed dry-shod over the bottom of the Red sea, Moses announced that famous body of laws which has remained to this day unsurpassed in foresight and practical sagacity, and which made of the hitherto enslaved, but never subdued, nation the most powerful and orderly political and social organization till that time known. That was a great day, not for Israel only, but for the world. The seed of

liberty, planted then, was to flower hereafter, and we of to-day are its latest cultivators.

That was three thousand three hundred and eighty-four years ago. Then the mist of antiquity gathers again, and part only a thousand years later, when, on the hills of Greece, a nation of heroic and cultivated pagans declared their purpose to henceforth govern themselves. It was five centuries before the birth of Christ, who was to proclaim in Palestine a theory of spiritual democracy so profound and vital that even yet we have but begun to realize its full import. But the Grecian republic had also its mission of beneficence and beauty. In a single century—from 490 to 330 B. C.—Athens became the mother of such sons as Themistocles, Aristides, Pericles, Thucydides, Socrates, Plato, Eschylus, Aristophanes, Phidias. No country, in so brief a period, can show a list to match with this. These men were not only supreme in their own time, but have remained unsurpassed or unequalled since. The virtue of republican institutions, if they needed vindication, could find it there.

Internecine quarrels and foreign protectors brought about the extinction of this dazzling democratic constellation. Meanwhile, or at about the same time, some fugitives from ancient Tyre had founded on the shores of the Mediterranean a little nation, which, under free institutions, speedily became the mistress of nearly all the known world. The career of Carthage is a splendid record of felicity, wealth and conquest. Less distinctively warlike than her great rival, Rome, she was far her superior in civilization; and when it came to war between them Hannibal and Hannibal displayed a genius that can well be compared with the achievements of all the Caesars and Napoleons since. The prosperity of the republic lasted nearly four centuries, and Rome took up the torch of political freedom that had fallen from the hand of her mighty enemy.

As near as one can estimate, the definite beginning of the Roman republic was in 509 B. C. when the Pulian law gave every citizen the right to vote. It lasted, nominally at least, for three hundred years. During that time Rome made herself the queen of the earth. Her influence is felt still. The light that was kindled on the Seven Hills went out at last in blood and shame; but it had served its purpose, and brought the tradition of freedom nearly to the Christian era. But after that there came a pause of no less than a dozen centuries; for it was not until the thirteenth century that the Italian republics can be said to have existed. The Lombard communes were rather an aggregation of free cities, who had achieved independence after long resistance to tyranny, than a united republic; they were adherents of the doctrine of state rights; and the consequences were ultimately not less disastrous than they proved to be in our own experience. But meanwhile, Florence, not to mention her less famous sister, made her name imperishable, and added to art and literature immortal conquests. As to Genoa, which is mentioned by Livy so long ago as two centuries before Christ, it made itself free of the vicereigns of Charlemagne in the tenth century, and from that date created for itself a rapid and amazing prosperity. Her conquests extended to Palestine and the Euxine, and in 1240 she became dictator of the throne of Constantinople. Even more magnificent is the story of Venice. She passed gradually from the condition of a monarchy to that of a republic; but her prosperity and greatness date from the period—1603—when the people overthrew Osceolo, and abolished hereditary succession.

The thirteenth century also saw the beginning of the Hanseatic league, a sort of federal union between a number of free cities of northern Germany. This league was a growth, not the issue of a war. It had a remarkable vitality and success, and was the source of much of the civilization of the middle ages. It promoted commerce and agriculture and originated many of the ideas which are now called modern. Four hundred years was the period of its duration, and it was only the lack of a strong central government that compelled it at last to accept the sovereignty of a foreign power.

But perhaps the story of Iceland comes nearer to our sympathies than any other of this epoch. The self-exile thither in 928 of a band of pilgrims under the lead of Ingolf to escape the oppression of the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish kings recalls the tale of our Puritan ancestors. The new land they sought was even sterner than ours; but they established there the same free government which was so long afterwards proclaimed in New England, and, like ours, their progress and prosperity were beyond expectation. A purer, harder, healthier community has never been seen; and Icelandic literature can compare for elevation and brilliancy with the best of her contemporaries. But four hundred years went by, and then Iceland, grown too

wealthy to be strong or contented, yielded her liberties to Norway, and later to Denmark, whose vessel she still remains.

The list of republics that have passed away may close with the United Netherlands and the first French republic. They were both founded on blood, shed during ages of intolerable oppression in the case of the Netherlands, and during the terrific ravages of the reign of terror in that of France. The first deserved their freedom, and need it well; and the declaration of the independence of the united provinces in 1568 was the beginning of a splendid and useful career. As for France, it is not easy to sympathize with her management of republican institutions during those sanguinary years between 1793 and 1804. The provocation to outrage had been great, and the savages who snatched the supreme power got their savagery by due operation of the laws of human nature. But a terrible necessity, though it may serve as a salutary warning, is not therefore an agreeable object of contemplation. Nor need we fear that such scenes must be repeated in order to enforce the lesson which the French revolution taught. Wealth and rank will never again be in a position to so oppress the poor and humble as to render possible another reign of terror.

The oldest existing republic in the world is that of St. Marino, near the shores of the Adriatic. It was founded thirteen hundred years ago by the saint of the same name, who was a Dalmatian stone-mason. He experienced religion, became a hermit, performed miracles, and the people flocked to him. The republic thus formed now comprises five villages with eight thousand inhabitants. The annual expenditure of the government is about five thousand dollars; there is a standing army, but no printing press or newspaper; and its one prison is without an occupant. The population is homogeneous and virtuous, and has kept itself apart from all foreign complications; in consequence whereof, it is as prosperous to-day as in any period of its career, and there seems no reason why it should not continue to be so for ten centuries to come. Andorra, on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, is another ancient miniature republic, whose independence was the gift of Charlemagne in 799. The inhabitants are a simple, industrious, hospitable folk, employed in farming and stock raising.

Switzerland has had several "Fourth of July," the latest occurring in 1848; but the present constitution was ratified on May 29, 1848. The people are descendants of the ancient Helvetii, who are mentioned by Caesar, and for nine hundred years they fought for freedom against Romans, Ostrogoths, Burgundians and Franks. Later they resisted the Austrians and the French; but in 1803 Napoleon conceded their independence, observing: "Nature made you to be a federative state; no reasonable man attempts to conquer nature."

The contemporary French republic, though founded in blood like its predecessor, shows the benefit of the influence of the new age. Its birthday was February 25, 1875, and the progress of France during the past nineteen years has outdone all reasonable expectations. The possibility of a relapse into monarchy or imperialism is not entirely past; it might come from causes either internal or external; but there is every prospect that were a change to come it would not last long. European monarchs are on their last legs; and the great war, should it come, will probably result in a general federation of states, whose natal day will be even more momentous and salutary than our own.

As for Liberia, the Transvaal and the Orange Free state, their condition is too indeterminate and their future too precarious to detain us. The republics of Hayti and San Domingo seem to indicate that the negro is incapable of self-government. The Central American republics are born one day to expire the next. The sun of the tropics appears to be hostile to steadiness and constancy, without which true political freedom is impossible. But Mexico, since 1857, and notably under the sway of President Diaz, has taken her place among nations with a strong, healthy assurance of continuance. In South America, Chili, in 1833, and Brazil the other day, have made themselves free of hereditary sovereigns. The Argentine republic, founded May 15, 1852, has been hitherto a costly experiment for European financiers, and the same may be said of Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Peru. Dictators and bondholders have played havoc with these weak and turbulent communities. Nowhere in the earth, perhaps, is man yet good and wise enough to merit free government; but it is better to look upward than downward, and the glorious promise of our own Fourth of July will educate us up to its own fulfillment.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Fatigue and exhaustion overcome by Bromo-Seltzer. Contains no opiate.

Liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, will meet at Protective Brotherhood hall

Sunday evening to make arrangements for the State League Dealers' Protective association convention, to be held here August 1.

FRANK S. WARELL, Member Executive Committee.

## TRAVELER CITY.

Line of Beauty via West Michigan.

MORNING TRAIN, with parlor car, leaves 7:30, including Sundays; arrives Traverse City 12:40 noon.

NOON TRAIN, with parlor car, leaves 1:40 week days; arrives Traverse City 6:00 p. m.

EVENING TRAIN, runs through solid, leaves 8:45 week days, and arrives Traverse City 11:10 p. m.

NIGHT TRAIN, with sleeper, leaves 11:15 p. m., except Sundays, arrives Traverse City 4:50 a. m.

G. R. & L.

\$3.75 to Bay View and return for camp meeting and assembly, July 10 to 13. Good for return until August 17.

TABLE DELICACIES Of all kinds at DeWitt's.

SPECIAL SALE of silks for one week at Wilkes'.

## WORST FORM ECZEMA

Best Medical Skill for Eight Months. Cured in Two Months by Cuticura Remedies.

This is to certify that a child of mine had Eczema in its worst form, and which baffled the best medical skill that could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months. Six months of that time its mother, who was simply wretched, then I began the use of the CUTICURA Remedies, in two months the awful disease had ceased its ravages, and my darling lay bed-ridden, and to all appearance the disease had yielded, but I continued the medicine for several months after no trace could be seen of it on any part of his body. The doctors here watched the disease with much interest, and could only say "Well done!" The case was known far and wide, and everybody was much surprised. But thanks to CUTICURA REMEDIES. Could there be anything on earth that would cause a father to reject his own child? When the little innocent one could have such a remedy at hand. (See portrait herewith.) J. A. MIDDLETON, Banker Hill, Ind.

A child was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied special treatment from many good doctors. As a regular M. D., I should have continued similar treatment, but thought it useless. So put it on CUTICURA. The child is well. C. L. GUNDEL, M. D., Dosh, Pa.

Cuticura Resolvent The new blood and skin purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scurf.

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WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS. Kidney and Urinary Pains and Weakness relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Powder, the only instantaneous pain-killing powder.

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For the next thirty days Miller & Middleton, 114 Monroe street, will sell all their spring and summer styles of Wall Papers at

# Twenty-Five Per Cent Less than Regular Prices!

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